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A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

DEATH.

At "The Falls," the Peak, Hongkong, on Saturday morning, 2nd July, at 10 a.m., EMMA SCHROEDER, beloved wife of I. G. Schroeder, in her 27th year. [244]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1898.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Americans still appear to be convinced that the Germans have some ulterior designs upon the Philippines, despite all official assurances to the contrary. It is probable that the Americans are better informed on the subject of the supposed designs of the Germans than we are, for the few instances in which German sympathy has been shown for the Spaniards at Manila would hardly account for the strong feeling evinced by the Americans on the subject. Still it appears strange that Germany should send such a powerful squadron to Manila when the British, with all their immense interests at stake in the islands, are content with a couple of cruisers and one or two small gunboats. It has been stated in some quarters that the Germans intend to prevent the bombardment of Manila, but we are strongly inclined to believe that nothing of the sort will be attempted, for any interference of the kind would amount to an act of war, and German neutrality would be at an end.

The delay in the arrival of the American troops at Manila is amply explained by the news brought by the *Zafra* this morning. They were anxious not to arrive at Manila empty handed and so they seized the Ladronez and Guam on the way, taking the Spanish officials and fifty soldiers with them to form an addition to the number of prisoners of war already held at Cavite. The troops have now arrived, however, and we may shortly expect news of the next act in this sensational drama. In fact it is reported that to-day is to see the opening of the American attack on Manila. Uncle Sam's soldiers could not have chosen a more auspicious date for an action than

"the Glorious Fourth," but the news to hand is not harmonious and it is reported that the boys in blue are awaiting reinforcements before the big demonstration is made. According to all accounts the troops from the States are in splendid health and full of fight. They have been well equipped and the people of the United States seem to have spared no effort in looking after their comfort and health.

From what may be considered fairly good authority we learn that to-day also is to see the shooting of three rebel principals by order of AGUINALDO. Of the three one may be presumed to be ATACHIO and the others are reported to have been passengers from Hongkong by the last trip of the *Zafra*. It is no secret that there has been dissension in the head quarters of the rebels. At one time AGUINALDO is said to have accused ARTACHIO of betraying the *Paig*, at another time there seems to have been the idea current that he was conspiring to form a party of his own. It is hard to say which story is right but it really appears to many that at the bottom of the whole trouble is the disposition of that \$400,000 which the Spanish Government paid the rebel leaders as indemnity and regarding which the relief of our Court was sought. ARTACHIO as is well known obtained an injunction against Aguinaldo to prevent him removing the money out of our jurisdiction and subsequently it was agreed to place the amount, saving a moiety, to the credit of the rebel cause. It is highly probable that the lure is at the root of the row, and it is generally understood that Admiral Dewey will not for a moment tolerate SENOR AGUINALDO doing a little butchering on his own account. The latter at least is the opinion of American naval officers.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS' MESSAGES.

P. & O. STEAMER "GANGES" DESTROYED BY FIRE.

LONDON, July 1st.

The P. & O. S. S. *Ganges* lying in Bombay harbour took fire yesterday and was completely destroyed. The Stewardess was burnt to death in her cabin.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Admiral Camara commenced coaling at Port Said from coilliers. The Egyptian Government requested him to desist and to leave immediately, whereupon Admiral Camara declared his vessels to quit the port and began discharging coal and mail to that purpose.

A telegram from 470 officers and to 463 men are on their way to Manila.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES. Notwithstanding German official assurances, the suspicion and irritation in the United States against German designs in the Philippines is increasing.

JAPANESE TELEGRAMS.

(From Japanese Papers)

RUSSIA AND PORT ARTHUR.

PEKING, June 21st.

Russia has stopped Chinese men-of-war with foreign officers on board from entering Port Arthur. The Chinese Government resents this, and negotiations are proceeding between the two Powers.

The British Minister at Peking is privately assisting the Chinese Government.

RUSSIA OBJECTS TO A CHINESE LOAN.

PEKING, June 20th.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been recently announced has contracted to advance to the Chinese Government the sum of two million pounds sterling for the purpose of constructing a railway from Shanghai to New-chwang.

The Russian Government regards this contract as infringing her privileges in connection with the Manchurian railway and has raised objections. Russia has demanded the cessation of all [it is a district in Mongolia, to the North of East Turkestan].

FOREIGN RICE.

KANAZAWA, June 21st.

Two members of the Kanazawa Municipal Council left here for Kobe yesterday to make a second purchase of foreign rice.

THE TEA MARKET.

YOKOHAMA, June 21st.

The market remains unchanged, with a fair business doing. Quotations are firm. Sales to foreign firms to-day amounted to 779,300 catties. (The arrivals of tea at Kobe yesterday, amounted to 1,684 chests.)

THE NEW POLITICAL PARTIES.

TOKIO, June 21st.

The liberal and Progressionist parties reported this afternoon to the authorities the dissolution of their organizations. This is of course with the object of amalgamating.

The formation of a political party to support the Government is meeting with objections among the members of the Privy Council. Some of them have personally written Marquis Ito, while others have written to him on the subject. Marquis Ito has been much perplexed, and a day or two ago went to Oiso with Baron Sanyama.

THE PLAGUE.

THERE were no cases and no deaths reported either yesterday or to-day.

The returns for the week ended and July, are 10 cases and 10 deaths, as against 11 cases, and 21 deaths the previous week.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report to-day says:—On the 3rd at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has risen in Hongkong and over E. Japan, fallen on the E. coast of China. Pressure remains high in the Pacific to the S. of the Loochoo Islands, and a few areas seem to be lying over Manchuria. Gradual slight rise in S. winds on the China coast. FORECAST:—moderate S.E. and S. winds; fair.

On the 4th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has risen generally. Pressure remains high over the Pacific to the S. of the Loochoo Islands, and low over the N. part of the Sea of Japan. Gradual slight rise on the China coast. FORECAST:—Moderate S.E. and S.E. winds; mostly fair, but showers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Petrarch* left for Manila yesterday.

The Japanese cruiser *Matsushima* left for the Pescadores this afternoon.

Two boatwomen, who refused a legal fare at Pedder's Wharf were to-day fined \$5 or fourteen days.

The theft of a pair of shoes from a Chinese hawker to-day resulted in a coolie being sent to gaol for 14 days.

MESSRS. Lamke, Rogge & Co. inform us that the quarantine at Salgon on vessels from Hongkong has been removed.

FOUR coolies were to-day charged with depositing a sick person in a public street. They were each fined \$3 or 14 days.

Two coolies who stole a dressing case, a basket, and other articles from a Chinese woman, was sent to prison to-day for fourteen days each.

LETTERS received by the Philippines in Hongkong from their comrades in Cavite confirm our report that Artachio has been thrown into prison by Aguinaldo.

A CHINAMAN to-day was sentenced by Captain Hastings to three months' hard labour for forging and uttering a delivery order for \$30 worth of hemp bags.

"PROFESSOR" Richards has found Japan too hot for him. The medical men of the capital have organised a movement to get him expelled from the country, alleging that he is "a fraud," and, according to the *Japan Mail*, Richards has vanished.

The London *Daily Mail* wired to President McKinley asking for some personal message to the people of Britain. This was his reply:—"Not the Government alone, but the whole nation feels most deeply the good will sent them across the seas. Nor will they forget."

WE are informed that a telegram has been received by Messrs. Pearson, Daniel & Co., Agents for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., to the effect that the *Peru* has been chartered by the U. S. Government and consequently will not depart from San Francisco on the 28th inst. as advertised.—*Mercury*.

THE police firemen stationed at No. 5 Saloon were to-day shifted to the Central Police Barracks. The fire station is to have another storey built on it and it is to be hoped that the men's quarters will receive much needed attention. A foreman will remain on the quarters in charge of the gear.

THE Dressers of the Medical Department, Straits Settlements, are petitioning the Government for an increase to their salaries next year. At present there are five grades of Hospital assistants, viz.:—apprentice dresser, and dressers of the 4th, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st grade, the dressers receiving salaries of \$15, \$25, \$30, and \$40, according to their grade.

THE *Daily Chinese Progress* states that a native attempted to pass about a dozen ten-dollar counterfeit notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at an exchange shop on the French Consulate on June 11th, but apparently took flight at the conduct of the shopmen in comparing the counterfeits with the genuine ones in their possession. When the shopmen were ready to detain the customer, he had disappeared.

At the Supreme Court to-day, in appellate jurisdiction, before the Full Court, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. H. H. Huxthorne) appeared against the decision of Mr. Justice Wils on 20th ult. in the case of Kwan Lu Lee v. Po Fong, the judgment of the Court below having been given for defendant. It appears that a man known by the plaintiff to have been in the defendant's employ came to their shop and ordered some flour, and later on a delivery order, chopped with the defendant's chop, was presented to the plaintiff, and the goods were taken away in the defendant's cart. It appears, however, that the man who ordered the goods had been dismissed from the defendant's service, and had no authority to order goods. It was admitted that the defendant had never received the goods, but the plaintiff contended that by allowing their chop to be used they had put it in the power of a third party to commit a fraud, and must, therefore be the sufferers. Mr. Francis argued that the plaintiff did not know that the chop was out of the employment of defendant and also did not know where the chop had been got. The application for an appeal was dismissed with costs.

THE Jewish community of Calcutta has reason to be proud of its first Lady Doctor—Miss Rachel Cohen, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Dublin)—who is at present qualifying for the degree of Doctor, and hopes to be back in Calcutta to practise among her people in April next. Miss Cohen's collegiate career has been one of exceptional brilliancy. Receiving her rudiments in the Calcutta Jewish Girls' School, she passed the Entrance and First Arts Examinations of the Calcutta University with honours, and then entered the Medical College for the usual five-years' course. Her singular aptitude for the profession she had chosen was soon made manifest, and before she left she was a prizewinner of high achievement. She first gained Sir George King's Gold Medal for Botany in open competition, and passed the M.B. Examination in the 1st Division. Her next honour was Lady Elgin's Jubilee scholarship of £100, tenable for two years. With these credentials she sought the "Athens of Scotland," and in the famous medical school of Edinburgh in no way belied her Indian promise. After a sound preparation she passed over to Dublin, where she has just succeeded in becoming a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and where she intends sitting for the degree of Doctor. The "women of Israel" may well rejoice over such phenomenal success obtained by one of their own hitherto unbroken ground, and we believe that Miss Cohen will soon find many of her sisters following her excellent example, with, we trust, equally satisfactory results.

A SAMAN mistress was to-day fined \$5 or 14 days for coming within 30 yards of the steamer *Emeralda* yesterday without permission from the Health Officer of the port.

A VILLYV scoundrel who indecently exposed himself on Pedder's Wharf before a number of European lady passengers, was to-day fined \$35. In default twenty-eight days' gaol.

MR. Mollison, a P. W. D. overseer, to-day charged two coolies with the theft of a brass check value \$30. The charge was proved and each prisoner was sentenced to forty-two days' h. l.

A CHINESE hawker out of work, if he does not "do" on the military, at least has a fondness for their clothing and when prosecuted to-day by Q. M. Palmer, R. A., for stealing \$52 worth of attire, great coats, &c., from Victoria Barracks, was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

TWENTY-SEVEN Indian coolies in the local police force have been sentenced to seven days' imprisonment by the Captain Superintendent for a breach of the Police Ordinance. The men have lately expressed dissatisfaction with their pay, contending that it is not sufficient. Their wages range from \$12.50 to \$15.50. On Friday they refused to accept their monthly pay unless provided an increase. This was an act of insubordination, and in the exercise of the power vested in him by the Police Force Consolidation Ordinance 14 of 1887, the C. S. P. inflicted the punishment mentioned above. Once before in 1896 a newly arrived detachment from India, refused to sign and the Government granted them the privilege of remitting half their pay to India at the rate of \$44 to the hundred rupees. Twenty-two of the men in prison came from India in January, and the remainder were engaged locally.

THE Trans-Siberian railway, says the Russian Minister of Roads and Communications, in a report dated February 24 is open to traffic to Krasnodar, and the general progress for the three years, 1895-97, is as follows: Earthwork executed 100,000,000 cubic yards; rails laid, 1,583 miles; ballast deposited, 204 miles. On the Trans-Baikal line 241 bridges have been built and 63 miles of main line and sidings have been laid. The Northern Ussuri line approaches completion; and on September 1st, 1897, the first through train arrived at Khabarovsk from Vladivostok. For the crossing of Lake Baikal the pier of an ice-cutting ferryboat and the engines for a floating dock are now at Krasnodar, and an ice-cutting ferryboat is being put together on the east bank of Lake Baikal. Arrangements are being made to improve the navigation of the rivers Angara, Schilka, Amur and Ussuri, and two dredgers and two steamers with barges are now in use.

RECENTLY a Junior Clerkship examination, in connection with the Sydney Water and Sewerage Board, took place. Amongst other things the candidates had to write an essay. They were given three subjects to choose from, one being "The pen is mightier than the sword." But one bright youth was unacquainted with this wise saw, and when the examiner called it out he wrote "The pen is mightier than the saw." Here is his essay: "A pen is mightier than the saw. A pen is much better in every way than the saw; the pen is much easier to use than a saw. In the first place, for instance, a man sitting in an office using his pen all day is by far better than a man out in the sun and rain using a saw. The pen requires much more art than the saw; a man with a saw has to exert himself a great deal. It is not better to go to school and learn to write than to stay about the streets and not go to school. When it is time for a boy to go to work, then is the time that you are sorry you never went to school; he goes out to look for work, and he cannot write, and he has to go and do hard work with the saw. If you go into an office, and see a young fellow writing you feel very disheartened that you have to go out into the rain and saw wood to build a house. The pen is a very useful article. If you put the two together, the pen and the saw, you find that the pen is by far the better. A man with a pen earns much more money than a man with a saw. It requires much more brains and care to use a pen than a saw. Therefore, for my part, I think that the pen is a great deal better than the saw."

THE King's Own Regimental Dramatic Club gave a highly successful entertainment in the Gymnasium, Murray Barracks, on Saturday night. The building was crowded to the door and a really good programme was gone through. The first part was "Variety" Mr. H. Whiting opening the bill with a well appreciated comic song, L. C. O'Donoghue followed with a pleasing rendition of "Ellen Alannah" and then came the host of the evening, Corporal Williams. He sang "A Slight mistake" and then kept the audience convulsed with a lot of funny stories, besides playing a banjo solo in artistic style. Lieut. Lethbridge sang "Her Majesty" and had to repeat the last verse by way of encore. Col. Sergt. Lalliot, who is a clever amateur artist, caught on immensely with his song "The Whistling coon," and on being recalled he gave a capital rendering of "Little Daily Daydream." Bandman Carter did full justice to "The Song that will live for ever." Two rattling good comic numbers were contributed by Sergt. Daley and then there was a 10 minutes' interval. A farcical comedy occupied the second part, its title being "Home, Sweet Home, with Variations." The characters were ably sustained by Messrs J. Arnold, H. Whiting, G. Gillig, H. Gibby, E. Aldous, L. Packer and Lieut. Galloway. From start to finish the little piece went with splendid spirit and the dressing, makeup, and stage setting were very creditable. Mr. Atkins is a hard man to please as regards his own corps but he generally agreed that this was one of the best shows the Regiment has given. To-night the performance will be repeated and on the 9th inst. it will take place in the Mount Austin Recreation Room.

A NOTIFICATION is published in the *Gazette* revoking the proclamation of 9th April, 1898, declaring Canton, Whampoa and Macao to be infected ports.

REYNOLD Isbell, described as pianist at the Western Hotel, was to-day sentenced to a month's hard labour for stealing \$30 worth of clothing, the property of Pat. McCleish, an unemployed sugar boiler, residing at No. 6 Swatow Lane.

ACCORDING to a return made by Mr. Bathurst, of the Public Carriage Department of the Metropolitan Police of London, there are 3,190 omnibuses and 1,378 trams in the metropolis, making together 4,568 public vehicles. Added to this there are 3,583 four-wheeled cabs and 7,923 hackneys. Together we have a grand total of 16,076 cabs, omnibuses and trams. The General Omnibus Company runs 1,151 vehicles, and these carry 173 millions of passengers; the Road Car Company runs 350, and these carry 58 millions. But there are still to be included in the aggregate of omnibuses licensed by the Commissioner of Police 1,650 omnibuses that are not owned by the two leading companies.

THE matrimonial affairs of Commander James William Combe, R.N., who served on the Australian station for three years from August, 1894, were discussed in the Divorce Court the other day. His wife appealing to Mr. Justice Barnes for a decree for restitution of conjugal rights. The parties were married in November, 1893, at St. Stephen's Church, Baywater, and they afterwards resided at Southsea, there being one child. They lived happily together until the following August, when the respondent went to a naval station in Australia. He returned to England in August, 1897. The respondent had a daughter by his previous marriage, and it appeared from the petitioner's account that the daughter made trouble between petitioner and her husband. The respondent finally left his wife in October, 1897, after which the parties put the matter into the hands of their respective solicitors. Being unable to come to any arrangement the petitioner in January last sent the following letter to her husband:—"My dear husband, I feel that, before deciding on what course I shall pursue, for the sake of our child we might best let bygones be bygones, and endeavor to live happily together again, as we did at the commencement of our wedded life. For my part I am quite prepared to receive you here, or I am ready to come and live with you at any place that you may name." His reply was as follows:—"After considering all that has happened I can only say I wish I could look forward to any prospect of happiness by complying with your suggestion. But I cannot; I have learned from bitter experience the odd way you have of managing a home and of your temper. A thousand times would I live alone on any small measure than be with you. . . . Some blame may attach to me for not having studied your character more closely, before settling into matrimony. For that I must plead the excuse of a seafaring life. Sailors, I suppose, are not, as a rule, the best judges of what constitutes prudent marriage. Be this as it may, I cannot see any prospect of happiness should I accede to your proposals." He signed himself "your husband quite by mistake." After hearing the wife's evidence, his Lordship granted the decree sought, ordering that if the respondent failed to comply with the order the petitioner should have the custody of the child. It transpired that Captain Combe had divorced his first wife, which rather destroys the force of his plea of inexperience in matters matrimonial.

"THE GLORIOUS FOURTH"

To-day being the anniversary of the Independence of the United States, the many American citizens in Hongkong, "celebrated" in right republican, if not royal, fashion. From Bayview to the higher levels "Old Glory" was in evidence, in many instances being decked with laurels. Those weird mixtures peculiar to our ever-so-cosmopolitan known as "cocktails," "cobblers" and "alibis" were consumed in vast quantities and there promises to be, in the words of the song, "a hot time in the old town to-night." Consul Williams was at home this afternoon to a large number of his compatriots including Capt. Lambton of the American ship *Olympia*, and many of the leading business men of the Colony dropped in to pay their respects to the representative of the Great Republic. Mr. Williams purveyed a most delectable cocktail or punch and the balconies at the Consulate were ablaze with stars and stripes. The Consul understands the art of entertaining and his guests, from all parts of the globe, spent a very agreeable and social time. The war was "dropped" for the time being and everybody came away with the feeling that Rousevelt V. was "not half a bad fellow," either as Consul-General or a plain citizen.

Several American ships in the harbour spread their bunting out from jibboom end to the after end of the misren boom. Friend Osborne entertained all who came his way in most lavish style and miniature coats of U. S. Arms adorned the lapsels of all who could beg, borrow or steal them.

"THE ANGLO-SAXON WAY TO FIGHT"

Thus the London *Daily Chronicle*:—"Admiral Dewey's interruption of the battle of Manila Bay to give his crews the opportunity of breaking their fast recalls our own 'glorious First of June,' when Earl Howe, before he fought the French off Ushant, gave his men a good meal—a pause which caused much conjecture in the minds of the astonished French. It has ever been the Anglo-Saxon way to fight, if possible, on a full stomach. Wellington once said that if ever he wanted an Irish or a Scotch regiment to reach a particular point by a certain hour, all he had to do was to promise the former a drink on getting to his destination, the latter its pay; but that the corresponding bait to an English battalion was a good dinner of roast beef."

THE WAR.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.
CAUSE OF DELAY.
CAPTURE OF GUAM.
GUNBOAT "LEYTE" CAPTURED.
ARTACHIO TO BE SHOT.
MANILA TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

The U. S. despatch-boat *Zafra* arrived here this morning from Manila and anchored at the man-of-war ground. She left Manila at 5 p.m. on Friday, 1st inst. The U. S. troops arrived there by the *City of Peking*, *City of Sydney*, and *Australia* on the afternoon of the 30th, conveyed by the *Charleston*. The delay is explained by the fact that on their way they captured Guam one of the Ladronez group and took the Governor and fifty soldiers prisoners. The gunboat *Leyte*, 155 tons, came in from Pangasinan and was captured by the *McCulloch*. Admiral Dewey offered to parole the Captain and crew but they declined and preferred to remain prisoners rather than fall into the hands of the Spanish authorities and share the fate of the Captain of the *Callao*.

The U. S. troops have disembarked at Cavite and are ready to march into the city if the Spaniards refuse Admiral Dewey's demand for surrender, and when the *Zafra* left the plan was to capture Manila to-day, the "Glorious Fourth," in celebration of the 133rd anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America. It is understood in the U. S. Fleet that Artachio is to be shot in a day or two as Aguinaldo considers him to be dangerous and likely to cause trouble.

The *Emeralda* arrived here from Manila, via Amoy, yesterday. She left that port on the same day as the *Matsushima* and brought no further news than the Japanese cruiser.

It is said that when the American transports and the *Charleston* arrived at Guam there was no perceptible stir ashore so the *Charleston* fired seven blank charges as an invitation to come out and fight. A boat then put off from the shore and on arriving on board the warship the Spanish officer in charge presented the Governor's compliments and begged that the Americans would dispense with a return salute as they had no powder. The boat's crew were taken prisoners and a landing party from the *Charleston* marched up to the Governor's residence and informed him that he was a prisoner of war. What the Governor replied is not recorded.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

MANILA, June 24th.

Felipe Pascualino is a Filipino who was friendly to Spain, and joined in the compromise arrangement whereby the Spaniards hoped to conciliate the rebel leaders without sacrificing too much. The "Asamblea Filipina" was a native assembly instituted with a great flourish of trumpets, as a sort of Home Rule Parliament. The rebels say it is only a ruse, contrived only by traitors who are unpatriotic and unrepresentative. The principal man associated with it is Pedro Paterno, who was chiefly instrumental in mediating between the authorities and the rebel leaders last December, when Aguinaldo was induced to lay down his sword and go away from the Philippines. This man Paterno had at one time great influence with the natives, and espoused the cause of reform, only for the purpose of selling the cause to the Spaniards for money, say his enemies. At any rate, he is now the advocate of the Spanish authorities and issues pious appeals to the victorious insurgents to abandon their evil ways and join hands with the Spaniards against the common foe, the American heretic, lest all alike perish not only in this world but also in the Hereafter. And the rebels on their side swear to tear Paterno limb from limb as a renegade Filipino, forsworn and faithless, prostituting his race for dirty dollars, a hireling scoundrel fit perhaps to be a Spaniard but not a Filipino.

These pretentious remarks are necessary to explain the following remarkable proclamation.

MANIFESTO.

Dear Brother Filipinos

With the intention of fulfilling a duty of brotherhood which I have to discharge before the eyes of all honourable men, I bring to your notice the facts connected with my mission from Lt.-Col. Audacy-Zulassar, Commanding the Third Section, Spanish Army; and with my present position here in the Rebel Camp, as a simple servant of the people just like all the rest, from the Dictator himself down to the lowest soldier.

As the facts in question are set forth in a letter of this date from myself to the Captain General, H. E. Don Basilio Augustin, I quote it in full, and thereby in my opinion best attain the above object.

Cavite, 9th June, 1898.—To His Excellency Don Basilio Augustin.

My respected General, I write to you on this the 17th day of my confinement in this city of Cavite as a prisoner, and I write with the Dictator Aguinaldo's permission, to tell all that has occurred before my eyes since I came with your authority to negotiate with the said Aguinaldo with the object of securing his adherence to the Spanish cause.

First I have to report that I was received with the reverse of a welcome, doubtless on account of my having been taken prisoner by your Excellency's predecessor General Paterno; for these gentlemen most shamefully broke the conditions of the agreement made at Blaker-bato. I therefore on my present mission was taken for another Paterno, and your Excellency was regarded as another Rivera. Under these unfavourable conditions, I was ordered to be detained and subjected to an interrogation, in which, very soon, and in fact the only question was: "Have you come with the Dictator's initiative with your Excellency's authority, to state that, in view of the American invasion, the country was to arm, and that Aguinaldo's action in starting a fresh insurrection in favour of the Americans led to a civil war, which could

have no other result but the ruin of the country, without doing the least good to the one or the other, and the world would be very stupid to continue giving the Americans everything they could lay their hands on, and causing all of us to be destroyed, according to my way of thinking it would be a great mistake. With this the conference closed, and I was notified that I was under arrest, because I had not satisfactory credentials to support my claim to be a bona fide envoy. There were some who urged that I should be shot as a spy, but the humanity of the Dictator prevented that.

[Note by Translator:—As to these suspicious of Buencamino's bona fides it was commonly rumored in Manila that several natives were trying to win the \$25,000 offered by the Manila authorities for the killing of Aguinaldo. Any such person, failing to get near Aguinaldo in any other way, might well try as an envoy; and it is strange that Buencamino had no credentials. A suspect under arrest would write any sort of letter to his principal with a hope of conciliating his captors. On the day of his arrest (May 24) Aguinaldo promptly issued an order forbidding the view of the price put on his head, he would in future about anybody coming as an envoy without proper credentials.]

Returning to my prison, which is the house of Oronio the Chinaman, I was completely cut off from all communication for several days, during which I saw through the window a constant stream of carts laden with rifles, cannon and ammunition, going to the wharf and being taken on board all sorts and numbers of vessels day after day, with great numbers of men. I should think over 300. Also came shiploads of arms and ammunition, and rebels of former time from Hongkong and after my period of strict isolation expired I learnt that on the 28th May, 300 Marines under Com. Price were captured between Imas and Cavite Viejo, while firing was heard all over the province, showing how general the new revolution is. I also learnt that Gen. Price and staff surrendered almost without firing a shot; giving up cannon and small arms, public funds and authority, and 200 Apalit volunteers whom I myself had recruited, though Gen. Monet transferred them to Capt. J. Roldan, also learnt that the Bacorogarrison, 200 volunteers of my contributing and 100 odd of Maritres, under Lt. C. L. Toledo, was besieged and asked Col. Pines for help (he was the man who replaced me at Parisique) and Pines committed the blunder of sending too many of my volunteers from Las Lajas to the aid of Bacor, not effecting that 1100 men could do nothing against the besieged Maritres, and the result was a break through the enemy was simply throwing men away. And so it turned out, for the too were surrounded on the way by over 1000 and had to surrender, as also had the Bacor post.

[Then follows a list of other places captured; high officers, military and civil, with their wives and families, taken and well treated; over 2500 prisoners, 5000 rifles, eight field guns, large quantities of money, ammunition, and many flags. Aguinaldo has about 3000 (thirty thousand) troops near Manila besides a force in Batuan and Nueva Ecija to cut off General Monet, and another force in Kalamba under Paciano Rial to attack Balatagan.]

Finally, to-day my own son and my cousin have come to me, bloodstained and badly injured in retreating a force that surrounded them on the Zypote Road, where they went to stop. Flo del Pilar's men from going over to the rebels. From my son and my cousin I learn of the utter collapse of my action—the all fruit of Peninsular officers whom your Excellency put in my place.

To sum up, it is indeed a sorry pic are your army presently, and it gives you of veritable helplessness before the onslaught of the rebels. I do not blame your Excellency for your officers, I think you all would do your duty till you die at your posts, but I put my faith in the logic of hard facts, and I see to my sorrow that Aguinaldo is bound to win sooner or later, and that nothing better is in store for your Ex. than a glorious death, though a sad and deplorable sort of glory since it involves the death of thousands of human beings. Manila is surrounded and blockaded by sea, without hope of help from anywhere, and Aguinaldo is ready to make use of the [American?] squadron to bombard if you stubbornly continue to resist. Frankly, I know no other possibility than death. But you are aware that the entry of 100,000 Indians infuriated with fierce fighting, intoxicated with victory, flaming with blood, means a massacre in which none would be spared, not women, nor children, nor Spanish priests—especially Friars. I think the laws of humanity should lead your Excellency to avert this by timely surrender. Glory and military duty are as dear as life itself, or dearer, but here they would mean a sacrifice of the rights of humanity, which ought to come before all other considerations and all other duties. Your Ex. must know, and I grieve to say, that in view of the impotence demonstrated before my eyes by the Spanish army, and its inability to uphold the sovereignty of Spain in these islands, I have this day decided to join the rebels, and I firmly believe that in the eyes of God and of all right-thinking men I am released from my oath of fealty to Spain, the moment Spaniards themselves show that they cannot or will not defend her with their lives. Your Ex. must know that here in Cavite over 200 volunteers killed or wounded, while Spaniards remain safe and sound, saying open to the rebels that they do not care to fight for the cursed cause of the Friars with which, here and in Madrid, is unfortunately linked the cause of Spain.

Finally I beg your Ex. to excuse this long and painful letter, the fruit of my earnest desire to avoid further bloodshed; and I trust you will come through this crisis as well as may be—a crisis due to circumstances utterly foreign to your own ideas, for even in this camp of the enemy it is recognized that your ideas are broad, liberal and sound, but unhappily your Ex. comes in the Philippines just too late to dispel the revolutionary plans which were then already far advanced, having been provoked by your predecessor's breach of faith. It is now impossible to undo the glorious and swift triumphs of the rebel host against the Spanish army.

May God enlighten your Excellency to the acceptance of my advice to capitulate instead of fighting to the death, inasmuch as I am persuaded by the sad reality which your Ex. undoubtedly sees and feels already.

I repeat, God guide your Excellency's thoughts, and keep you and your family in health, and in case of the family being prisoners, assuredly Aguinaldo will give instructions for the best treatment.

Such are the wishes of your former subordinate and present intending rebel, S. S. Q. S. M. B.

[To this letter Buencamino added a Post-script on June 12th, bringing up to date the tale of rebel victories, and mentioning the Declaration of Independence. In Batangas the friars collected all the money and valuables they could get from the convents and churches, and fled to an island; Aguinaldo sent a force after them and seized all. The rebels are willing to accord honorable terms of capitulation, a free passage to Spain for all Spaniards who wish, and liberty and protection to all who will remain under the new regime.]

After reproducing in full the letter to Gen. Augustin, Buencamino resumes his address to his brother Filipinos, in these terms:—

Having relied on the valor and worth of the Spaniards and on their history and valorous

superiority of race, I offered my life and the lives of a thousand other Filipinos as volunteers to defend Spain against her foes, but in view of their miserable exhibition of cowardice and stupidity, ending in their capture by the rebels without realising as they ought, and always making my volunteers take the brunt of the fighting, I am convinced that the Spaniards are not brave, are not our superiors, and altogether incapable of upholding their sovereignty in the Philippines. From the moment this was clear, they have forfeited the right to rule us, and my duty of loyalty to them ceases at the same time. I therefore join the rebels and work energetically for our independence, which I perceive clearly sanctioned by God, the eternal Judge of all these great disputes between human nations.

In fact, God in his inscrutable mysteries decreed that in the 16th century 50 Spanish soldiers and one Friar should conquer these islands; and to-day, after more than 350 years of domination, God decrees that a humble individual, almost unknown—named Don Emilio Aguinaldo, is to carry out the mightiest rebellion ever known in the Far East.

With affectionate salutations and prayers for your health and brotherhood, from your humble brother,

FILIP BUENCAMINO.

A BRITISH SHIP CAPTAIN'S ADVENTURE.
In spite of the fact that New York Harbor is ordered to be closed from sunset to sunrise, and that vessels are warned not to enter under penalty of being shot at, the British ship *Norwood*, from Manila, succeeded in entering the harbor on the night of April 25th under the guns of the forts. The Captain remarked, when questioned concerning the exploit, that he had been out at sea so long he wanted to get ashore.

ANOTHER BRITISH CAPTAIN'S ADVENTURE.
A correspondent writing to the *Westminster Gazette* from Key West says that Captain Milburn of the British steamer *Mythridates* reports that before he left Havana harbor he walked over to the new fortifications at Casablanca in order to make observations. Three or four Spanish soldiers with fixed bayonets immediately arrested him as an American spy. He was taken to Moro Castle, and after three or four hours had elapsed was informed that sentence had been passed upon him, and that he was to be shot in an hour. The Captain, who is a British subject, replied: "Why wait an hour? Shoot now, and in a day Havana and all Cuba will be blown up." The British Vice-Consul at Atorreygo interfered in the case, and Captain Milburn was released.

"COUSINS" FRATERNISING OVER THE WAR.
"It is good," writes the New York correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, "to be an Englishman in New York in these days. New York is comforted by England's goodwill that the crowds cheer every man who walks along with his trousers torn up. They are playing 'God Save the Queen' all over the place till it seems the Jubilee all over again. When a bulletin announcing the Congress war resolution was posted the *Journal* crowd played 'The Star-Spangled Banner' and 'God Save the Queen' and the two lines were received with equal enthusiasm. The barber who shaved me, when I offered a tip, said, 'No, sir; not by a long way,' and the proprietor barber, overbearing, insisted on a gratis shave. All this is highly gratifying. The fact is the American people, to whom hitherto international relations have been meaningless words, are now vaguely imagining all sorts of things—European combination, Latin coalition, the end of the Spanish racial sympathies in South America. In this emergency they are looking with joyous confidence to England, saying proudly that blood will tell, and deploring the lost Arbitration Treaty. 'We can easily lick Spain if you keep the ring clear,' expresses the popular view."

AMERICA'S HOSPITAL SHIP.
According to the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Key West, the model hospital ship, the *Solace*, is the fastest vessel of her type in the world. She is of 3800 tons with the speed of a cruiser, making seven knots, and will sail under the flag of the Red Cross, and it is not believed that she will be even threatened by the enemy. The *Solace* is fitted up with bunkers for the wounded, operating rooms, convalescing rooms, and operating rooms for the dead and dying. Steam launches are carried aboard her to be used at the time of or after action to gather in the wounded. She is provided with a laundry, disinfecting machines, and all the appliances of modern aseptic surgery. Aboard the *Solace* are two crews, one to sail her, the other a crew of nurses. This departure constitutes an innovation in naval warfare.

SPANISH WOUNDED: LONDON FUND.
The Countess de Casa Valencia has taken up her residence at Belgrave Hotel, Victoria Street, London, where she has opened a fund in aid of the Spanish sick and wounded. Up to six weeks ago the contributions reached nearly £1,500. The fund will be forwarded by the Countess to the Queen's Regent of Spain. Many nurses and doctors have offered their services.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN HART.
America is at the present moment a little excited over the case of Captain John D. Hart, a shipowner, who is undergoing a term of ten years' imprisonment for supplying the Cuban insurgents with provisions and munitions of war, the very thing which is now being done by the United States by force of arms. Under the circumstances a very strong attempt is being made to get Mr. McKinley to pardon Captain Hart, not only by the newspapers, but by petition, one of which was signed by all the Members of the Senate with a single exception.

A SPANISH GENERAL DIES OF A BROKEN HEART.

General Trigueros, who was staying in London in connection with a special mission under the Spanish Ministry of Marine, died early last month, and was buried in the Italian Catholic Church at Clerkenwell. He lost his life about twelve months ago, and this affected him deeply. Following this, came anxiety in connection with the outbreak of war, and the blow contained in the intelligence of the crushing defeat of his country at Manila, so weighed upon him that he died of a broken heart.

A BRITISH OFFICER ARRESTED AT CADIZ.
A Reuters telegram from Gibraltar says that Lieutenant Boyer, a retired officer of the British Navy, was arrested at Cadiz on May 6th, and according to the Madrid papers, was charged with espionage, and a Spanish telegraph employed Mr. Boyer was liberated at the instance of the British Consul, but was ordered to leave Spanish territory, and arrived safely in

Gibraltar three days afterwards. In the course of an interview, Mr. Boyer positively denied the charge brought against him. He believes that he was taken to be an American newspaper correspondent.

SPANISH LABOUR AT GIBRALTAR.

Considerable anxiety has been felt in Gibraltar, says a London journal, as to the effect of the war upon the progress of the immense harbour works there, on which England is spending millions of money. The 10,000 Spaniards put to work on them each morning are each evening rigorously excluded from British territory, and the gates barred upon them—a genuine "lock-out"—until the next day. Fear was felt that these able-bodied men might be requisitioned by the Spanish Government for service; but it is now imagined that they will be taxed rather than enrolled as conscripts. They have been attracted by "English wages," but Spanish officials will probably appear before long [at the gates] to levy an impost on the workers.

A CONGO NIGGER ARMY FOR CHINA!

IN EXCHANGE FOR CHINESE COOLIES.

Some weeks ago many of our readers must have noticed the names of several Belgian gentlemen who travelled from here to Peking to the guise of "engineers." They are no more engineers than we are, but are simply the members of a secret diplomatic and military mission dispatched by the Congo Free State, under the auspices of that very enterprising and wide-awake potentate the King of Belgium, to see if a profitable deal cannot be arranged between his bankrupt African venture and the very shaky empire of the Son of Heaven. The head of the Mission is Major Fivo, who is authorized to offer China, in return for a supply of coolie labour for the Congo, an army of warlike Congo niggers, led and disciplined by Belgian Officers. Many Belgian officers travelling as "engineers" are in China, awaiting the development of this lovely scheme, which is assuredly a beautiful instance of a "black dog" for a yellow monkey. Poor China has fallen very low, when the Great Tartar dynasty is set on a legion of African savages to prop up its tottering throne. It is the most unkindly cut of all, and would be unkindly still if not relieved by a comic side. But Major Fivo and Count D'Uziel are not funny men at all. They are quite in earnest.—*China Gazette*.

RIDING AS IT IS ENJOYED IN PEKING.

The delights of riding in a Peking cart are interestingly illustrated by Mrs. S. L. Baldwin, who is now returning from a visit to China. While in Peking recently she enjoyed the luxury of a cart ride with a missionary. The vehicle was of the springless, seatless variety, and was drawn by a mule. Mrs. Baldwin says:—"I watched with admiration the spy way in which my hostess, an adroit young missionary of about two years' experience, displayed herself on the diagonal front corner from me. Our coachman seated himself on the right front corner of the floor, which extended a little beyond the cover, his limbs awing outside, and his feet keeping time with the flourish of his whip. Thus accompanied, I set out for my first experience of riding in a native cart on the polished avenues of the Imperial City of the potentate whose subjects call him the Son of Heaven."

"I began to say, 'How sociable—(bump)—two of us—(bump)—' much more so than—(bump) and knock on the head—(bump)—(bump) bump! Oh!—sedan chair—(knock on the knee). This is awful—(bump) bump! In a specially ancient rut—it is enough to kill you—(bump)—(bump) over a stone—missionaries—(bump) bump!—I give it up—(bump)—I prefer the lonely sedan chair! I call upon all who have risked their precious bones in a Peking cart to bear witness that I only mildly describe such a ride. The half cannot be told; for while trying to steady one's total number of joints from momentaneous dislocation and flying to pieces all at once, by holding on to the posts of the cover with both hands, the unexpected 'jolt force' your mouth open with cries of dismay, and then you want a third hand to hold a handkerchief over mouth and nose to avoid being stifled with dust and odours. Right times I 'backed' into this infernal rack, and once, just to see what it was like, travelled in it over a stony street. My horse would, I am sure, have saved me from their experience, but I was too busy enjoying the peculiar 'luxury' of North China."—*Christian Advocate* (New York).

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

JULY.
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1888.

Barometer 29.87
Thermometer 76.2
Humidity 84.0
Rainfall 15.0

TO-DAY.
WEATHER REPORT.
On date at On date at
10 a.m. 4 p.m.
Barometer 29.85 29.80
Thermometer 79 84
Humidity 90 70
Rainfall 0.19

TO-DAY.
Monday, 4th July, 1898.
Moon—Full Moon 4hr. 10min. a.m.
High water—Morning 8hr. 35min.
Afternoon 10hr. 10min.
Low water—Morning 1hr. 40min.
Afternoon 4hr. 0min.

ANNIVERSARIES.
1776—American Declaration of Independence.
1850—Integrity of Denmark guaranteed.
1863—Vicksburg surrendered to the Federal.
1875—The doorkeeper of a Shanghai mission found murdered at his post.
1879—General Grant presented to the Mikado.
1884—Telegraph cable between Hongkong and Macao completed.
1896—Public entry of the Tsar and Tsarina into St. Petersburg.

TO-MORROW.
Tuesday, 5th July, 1898.
High water—Morning 9hr. 57min.
Afternoon 11hr. 35min.
Low water—Morning 8hr. 35min.
Afternoon 4hr. 10min.

ANNIVERSARIES.
1809—Battle of Wagram.
1840—Tinghai taken by the British.
1865—Princess Helena married.
1875—The s.s. *White Cloud* launched at Belfast.
1883—Hongkong Sanitary Board first appointed.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:
Indian (*Sutlej*) 5th inst.
French (*Belvedere*) 6th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 12th inst.
American (*Empress*) 17th inst.

THE P. & O. steamer *Brindisi* left Bombay for this port on the 1st inst.

THE N. P. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Olympus* sailed from Tacoma for Japan and Hongkong on the 2nd inst.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Coromandel* left Singapore for this port on the 2nd inst. at 4 p.m. with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 7th inst. at about noon.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India*, arrived at Shanghai at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday the 2nd and left at 8 p.m. same day for Nagasaki, where she is expected to arrive at 6 a.m. to-day (Monday).

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, arrived at Yokohama at 10 a.m. to-day (Monday) the 4th and will leave at 6 p.m. on same day for Kobe where she is expected to arrive at 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 5th inst.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m. to-day (Monday) the 4th inst. and will leave again at 10 p.m. of same day for Kobe where she is expected to arrive at midnight on Tuesday the 5th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.
Indra from at Kowloon Dock
Palao " " " "
Ningchow " " " "
Hydra " " " "

PASSED THE CANAL.
OUTWARD—May 31st; *Maria Valeria*, *Chin Kiang*, June 3; *Hawick*, June 7; *Nisior*, *Queen Mary*, *Raila*, June 10; *Tapan*, *Arara*, June 13; *Ichang*, *Prometheus*, June 17; *Erato*, *Ernst Simons*, *Remus*, June 21; *Corinthia*, *Antelope*, *Drumgarth*, June 24; *Borneo*, *Arctis*, *Fatrosula*.
HOMeward—*Frederic*, June 24th.

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Hongkong, 18th January, 1898. [135]

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Hongkong, 2nd July, 1898. [818]

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LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1898. [19]

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GENERAL AGENCY.
BAILEY'S ENGINEERING AGENCY,
17, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [29]

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Kansai Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan,
The Mitsui Cotton Spinning Mill, Limited,
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan,
Hayashi Clock Factory,
Hongkong, 11th December, 1898. [44]

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35, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA
and
36, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1898. [24]

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The vessel has a cellular double bottom for water ballast all fore-and-aft, and is equipped with all the most modern improvements, including combined steam and hand steering apparatus, amidships, and screw gear aft, direct steam windlass, &c.

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Calendar, Tientsin. [791]

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P. BOHM,
Proprietor & Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1898. [31]

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Proprietor.
April 2nd, 1898. [485]

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Hongkong, 18th March, 1898.

Intimations.

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MAISUYAMA MARU	Kobe and YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 7th July, at Noon.
SAGAMI MARU	VLADIVOSTOK, via SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, CHEMULPO, NAGASAKI, FUSAN and GENSAN	FRIDAY, 8th July, at 12 Noon.
*RIOJUN MARU	SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A., via Kobe and YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
A. E. MOSES	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE (Transhipping Cargo for JAPA Ports), PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
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A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1898.

[6]

WHAT VITALITY MEANS.

Vitality is your measure of force, or power. Thin babies and feeble old persons have little of it. When the system is unable to assimilate the right kind of food, vitality becomes low.

Scott's Emulsion

Is above all other remedies in giving vitality. It makes no difference whether the emaciated person is in babyhood or in old age. Whether food fails to nourish, Scott's Emulsion will be found the most effective remedy for overcoming emaciated tendencies. All Chemists.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—WATKINS & Co., Hongkong.

TO THE DEAF!

A RICH LADY cured of her deafness and noises in the head by Dr. NICHOLSON'S Artificial Ear Drums sent £1000 to his Institute so that Deaf Persons who have not the means to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply by letter to—C. G. BRIGHT, Secretary, 54, Bow Lane London, E.C.

THE LEADING CATERERS.

COMPARE OUR MENU, BILLIARD TABLES and LIQUORS to all others. THE GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1897.

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F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG. SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAUHEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND. HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT. DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIPS' STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT REASONABLE PRICES. Wholesale and Retail.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS, and OPTICIANS. CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Veilgander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES. MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES. Nos. 54 & 55, Queen's Road Central.

MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER, TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, 120, Hoi-Hoi Road.

IS now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East. GROUPS AND VIEWS a speciality.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1894.

DENTISTRY. DR. SUI SANG, (Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA), DENTIST, No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1898.

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, PAGUILAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1897.

NOTICE. NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or members of the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—HAWTHORN BANK, Brit. BK., Greig—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1898.

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Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW. THE Company's Steamship.

"THALES," Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1898. [815]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "CATHERINE APCAR," Captain J. C. O'Brien, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1898. [796]

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE. (EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.)

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship "ARMENIA," Captain Magin, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1898. [772]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT. THE Company's Steamship "MEMNON," Captain McBridge, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1898. [814]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN. THE Company's Steamship "KWEIYANG," Captain Outbridge, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1898. [805]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship "MENMUIR," Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th July, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

Qualified Surgeon on board.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1898. [809]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship "ST. NINIAN," will be despatched as above on or about the 7th instant, 1898.

To be followed by S.S. "CRAIGEAR," on or about 20th July, 1898.

S.S. "FORTUNA," on or about 5th August, 1898.

For Freight, &c., apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1898. [735]

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, HAVRE AND HAMBURG. (Calling at NAPLES if sufficient inducement offers.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTIWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL and BREMEN.)

THE Steamship "DELLA," Captain E. Christensen, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 9th instant.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1898. [738]

MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship "PATHAN," will be despatched as above on or about the 13th July.

S.S. "MACDUFF," about 31st July, 1898.

S.S. "SIKH," about 13th Aug., 1898.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1898. [293]

SAILING VESSEL.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A 1 British Ship.

"HAWTHORN BANK," Greig, Master, will load here for the above port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1898.

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Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for DATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "VERONA," Captain S. Barcham, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY and STRAITS, &c., on SATURDAY, the 9th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1898. [5]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA. IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Victoria 3,167 J. Truebridge ... July 19.

Olympia 2,608 T. H. Dobson ... Aug. 6.

Arizona 3,305 J. F. Patton, R.N.R. ... Aug. 23.

Tacoma 2,349 A. Dixon ... Sept. 17.

ALSO FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Brasmar 3,601 E. Porter ... Aug. 13.

Mogut 3,654 W. H. Wright ... Sept. 10.

Columbia 2,905 A. Gow ... Oct. 1.

Brasmar 3,601 E. Porter ... Nov. 5.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line, HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Table. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £28.

Rates of Passage to other Ports on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to DODWELL, CARILL & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1898. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN and HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Bayern ... Wednesday 10th July.

Prins Heinrich ... Wednesday 17th Aug.

Darmstadt ... Wednesday 14th Sept.

Prinzess ... Wednesday 12th Oct.

Sachsen ... Wednesday 9th Nov.

Bayern ... Wednesday 7th Dec.

Prins Heinrich ... Wednesday 4th Jan. '99.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, 1898, at 4 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain E. Prehn, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 18th July. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY the 19th July; and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 19th July. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 250 lbs. and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cube in Measurement.

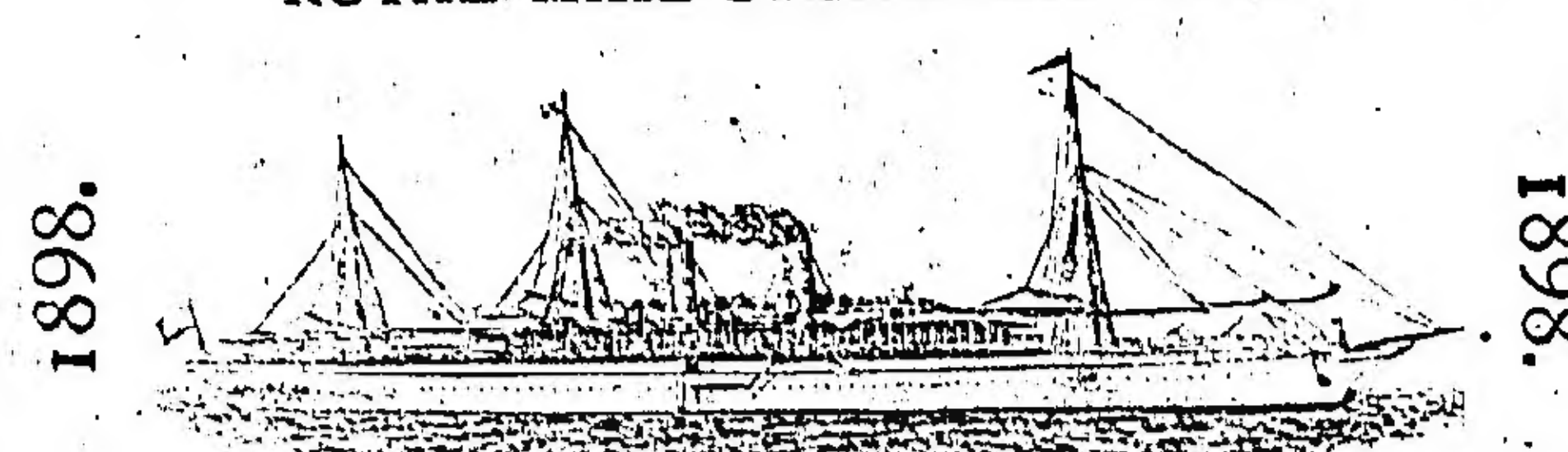
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1898. [783]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 20th July, 1898.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 10th August, 1898.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 31st August, 1898.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Paddy's Street.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1898. [3]

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... To-morrow, 5th July, at Noon.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Tuesday, 26th July, at Noon.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Saturday, 13th Aug., at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "DORIC," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, TO-MORROW, the 5th July, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various routes may be obtained on application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1898. [2]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYES FLUID

THE BEST DISINFECTANT.

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. C. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1897. [11]

Printed and Published by ETHELBERG FORBES SKERTCHLY, at No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

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